(LIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2539.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1795.

MENTZ, *June* 2.

AT the inſtant we had made every preparation for a ſortie on the beſiegers, a courier from Baſle arrived with an order, directing gen. Clairfayt to ſuſpend further hoſtilities. We are momentarily in expectation of intelligence of a peace being concluded between the empire and the French republic. The treaty is ſaid to be founded on the baſis of the *ſtatus quo ante bellum*.

FRANCFORT, *June* 20.

Field-marſhal baron Bender arrived in this city laſt night. The garriſon of Luxemburg was to croſs the Rhine on the 15th, 18th, and 19th, at Coblentz. Our letters from that city ſtate, that a large quantity of corn and meal for the French armies had been received there from Holland. General Pichegru was expected there on the 16th. From the conſiderable aſſemblages of the French at Cologne, and in the vicinity, it was preſumed the plan of Pichegru and Jourdan was to croſs the Rhine in the environs of Duſſeldorff, as ſoon as the beſieging army of Luxemburg ſhall have joined the other troops by the Rhine. It is very probable, however, that the deliberations of the diet of Ratiſbon will prevent every hoſtility on the right bank of the river.

PARIS, *June* 30.

Great movements are making in the army of the Lower Rhine; a part of the troops which wintered before Mentz, is filing off towards the Upper Rhine, and will be replaced by the troops from the Sambre and Meuſe. It is on the banks of the Upper Rhine that the great blows will be ſtruck; great preparations are making there; and we have advices that every thing is ready for an attempt to croſs the river. General Pichegru viſits the different ſtations on the banks both of the Upper and Lower Rhine, with all the activity by which he is ſo ſtrongly characteriſed.

A letter from Frankenthal, dated the 21ſt inſtant, contains the following intelligence:—"I announced to you in my laſt that the head quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle had been eſtabliſhed here. The news of the capture of the important city of Luxemburg, had no ſooner reached the commander in chief officially, than he changed that diſpoſition by returning to Worms, attended by the military adminiſtrations. We are aſſured that this change has been made for the purpoſe of approaching Mentz, a place againſt ill the efforts of the French armies in this quarter are to be directed, if the reports of peace, which have been ſo long circulated, ſhould not be very ſpeedily realized."

LONDON, *July* 1.

Yeſterday two mails from Corunna arrived. They bring the Madrid Gazettes to the 12th inſt. which contain various details of ſkirmiſhes between the Spaniards and the French, all, as uſual, to the advantage of the former.

According to diſpatches from the army of Catalonia, dated May 20th, it appears that Don Antonio Monſar, with ſeven companies of Cervera, and one of Miquelets, had defeated a detachment of 300 Frenchmen in the diſtricts of Olia and Nas, which were afterwards plundered by the Spaniards.

A diſpatch from Don Ramon Antentas, commandant at Revas, dated May 16, ſays, the enemy availing themſelves of their numbers and the weakneſs of the Spaniards in that part of the frontier, made a general attack upon all the poſts on the morning of the 14th, at all of which they were repulſed, and ſuffered much on their precipitate retreat. The French are ſaid to have been 5000, the Spaniards only 1100 in number; the loſs of the latter, 11 killed, and 19 wounded.

Accounts received yeſterday from Conſtantinople, by way of the Levant, ſay, that a war between Ruſſia and the Porte ſeems inevitable, and not far remote. The Auſtrian cabinet, in lieu of the 30,000 men, which the emperor is bound by treaty to furniſh to Ruſſia, is to pay a ſubſidy. The rumour that a body of Ruſſians was to march to the borders of the Rhine was no longer credited. Even the countermanding of a large body of Auſtrians from Hungary is imputed to the apprehenſion of a rupture between the Auſtrian eagle and the Creſcent.

The Courier Univerſel, a Paris paper of the 20th June, has the following article—"The German Gazettes have announced that the king of Pruſſia has cauſed the French priſoners at Magdebourg and Spandau to be releaſed. M. de la Fayette and his companions in misfortune Bureau de Puzi, and Alexander Lameth, were in one of theſe fortreſſes."

July 7. The diſpatches which we yeſterday ſtated to have been received by the admiralty from lord Bridport, brought to the government an account of the debarkation of the corps of French emigrants on the coaſt of France. On the afternoon of the 16th, the whole body, commanded by the count d'Hervilly, effected their landing, under the protection of admiral Warren's ſquadron, in the bay of Quiberon, on the ſide of Aurai, in great order, without the ſmalleſt oppoſition. It is ſaid, but we cannot vouch for the fact, that M. de la Bourdonnaye protected their diſembarkation with an army of 18,000 royaliſts.

In conſequence of this information, and the general tendency of the correſpondence from France, the moſt urgent orders have been iſſued by government to haſten the preparations for the expedition about to take place under earl Moira, and ſuppoſed to be directed towards another point of the French coaſt. We have reaſon to believe, that miniſtry have ſent off an expreſs to his royal highneſs the count d'Artois, inviting him immediately to repair to Britanny, and head the royal army.

There appears to have been ſome miſtake in the letters from Plymouth, which ſtated, that lord Bridport's ſquadron had arrived off that harbour, (ſee our letter received this morning) nor does there appear to be any truth in the report of his lordſhip having fallen in with and captured a French convoy from America.

The Prague Gazette has the following article: "All the Auſtrian regiments now in the field are completed; and numerous tranſports of proviſions are daily on their way to the encampments. Auſtria is placing herſelf in a convenient poſition to be ready to meet every event; and, however inclinable ſhe may be to conſent to an acceptable peace, ſhe is not leſs determined to diſplay the greateſt energy, provided the pretenſions of her adverſary ſhould be unjuſt."

Our letters from Vienna announce, that prince Raſumowſki, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, has frequent conferences with the Auſtrian miniſtry, and that he is treated with very particular homage and reſpect. His Imperial majeſty lately paid him a viſit. Such a cloſe intimacy between the two imperial courts augurs no good to his Pruſſian majeſty, who will probably find, before long, that in joining to rob and deſtroy an unoffending people, he has with his own hands been overthrowing what would have ſerved as a prop and ſupport for his own kingdom. Should the event terminate in the deſtruction of the Pruſſian monarchy, mankind will view it as a diſplay of diſtributive juſtice in the courſe of that Providence which determines the fate of kingdoms.

Our lateſt advices from South Pruſſia ſtate, that the Pruſſian troops there are reinforcing daily, and receive large ſupplies of artillery. They add, that the troops which occupy the frontiers of Sileſia have received orders to march to Warſaw.

The empreſs of Ruſſia has begun her ſovereignty in Courland by the introduction of a poll tax, according to which every peaſant pays ſixty koprecks, and every citizen two roubles. A Ruſſian camp is to be formed near Dubnow, and another by the Pruſſians neat Jurbourg.

By letters from Paris of the 30th June, we learn, that the princeſs, the daughter of Louis XVI. has been releaſed from the tower of the temple, and has been ſuffered to go to a country houſe, whither the ducheſſes d'Orleans, de Bourbon, and de Tourzel, were permitted to accompany her. The citizen Andrieu, the deputy from Morbihan, has intereſted himſelf much in behalf of this family, and has demanded in a memoire which he has publiſhed the repeal of the decree of baniſhment paſſed againſt the family of Bourbon.

A letter from one of the commiſſioners of ſubſiſtence in the neighbourhood of Paris, read in the convention on the 27th of June, ſtates, that wheat, barley and rye, were then in full ear, and oats ready to cut.

The amount of aſſignats returned to the treaſury and cancelled is 2,787,683,000 of livres.

The levies of recruits have been almoſt redoubled in the Auſtrian hereditary dominions, and a great number of cannoneers march daily from Bohemia to the Upper Rhine. On the 8th ult. twenty pieces of heavy artillery paſſed through Ratiſbon.

A report has been in circulation for ſeveral days paſt, of the regency of Hanover having given an intimation to count d'Artois to quit that electorate, in conſequence of a treaty of peace concluded with France. This report, which was at firſt much doubted, on inquiry appears, at leaſt in part, to be true; his royal highneſs was actually directed to leave the territory, although not for the reaſon ſtated. This extraordinary conduct had no ſooner reached the ears of general Dundas, than he teſtified to general Walmoden his ſurpriſe and indignation with reſpect to the meaſure, which he thought to be highly injurious to the elector of Hanover; and he ordered two ſquadrons of horſe to eſcort the count from Bremarſoede, his place of reſidence, to the Britiſh head quarters, where he will remain till his Britannic majeſty's farther orders are known.

July 8. A mail arrived from Hamburg, the contents of which, except the proceedings of the diet of Ratiſbon, a great majority of which has declared for the mediation of the king of Pruſſia in negotiating for peace with the French, are not very intereſting. The general tenor of the reports it brings, is leſs pacific than that of any of the mails for ſome time paſt.

The affairs of the Germanic empire by no means bear a favourable aſpect. A private letter from Ratiſbon, dated the 21ſt of June, and which comes from a very reſpectable quarter, makes the following obſervation:—"We are on the eve of ſeeing a ſchiſm in the empire, and an overthrow of the German conſtitution. Pruſſia inſiſts on taking part in the negotiations for peace, and has already a majority of voices, even thoſe of the elector of Cologne, uncle to the emperor, and of the elector of Saxe. His Imperial majeſty's miniſters have already declared that the emperor will refuſe his ſanction to the co-direction of Pruſſia, and will withdraw all his troops into his hereditary dominions, and abandon the ſtates of the empire. We expect a war with Pruſſia."

The Paris papers of the 2d inſt. bring the decree of the convention for exchanging the daughter of Louis XVI. with all the branches of the houſe of Bourbon now in France, and who chooſe to leave it, for Bournonville and the four members of the convention delivered up to the Auſtrians by Dumourier, with Semdinville and Marat, taken priſoners on neutral territory on their miſſion as ambaſſadors.

The Mentz army bulletin contains the following ſpeech, which that gallant veteran field marſhal Bender delivered to the garriſon of Luxemburg before they grounded their arms on the glacis of that fortreſs:

"My brave boys, you and I have done all we could to preſerve Luxemburg. We have often defeated the enemy, and flattered ourſelves with the hopes of a ſpeedy relief; in the middle of April, I ſent one of my moſt truſty officers over the Rhine, to learn how ſoon we might hope to receive aſſiſtance.—But the anſwer was, "We had none to expect; but that we ought to hold out as long as poſſible, and ſurrender at laſt upon honourable terms." I can only return you thanks for your fidelity and courage; and it muſt be our mutual conſolation to think, that we quit this place, which we have ſo long defended like good and honourable ſoldiers."

Letters from the frontiers of Switzerland of the 15th ult. relate, that a corps of young Lyoneſe over-runs the neighbouring country for five or ſix leagues diſtance to diſarm and arreſt the Jacobins. They obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline, and receive the ſame allowance as the troops of the line.

Dumourier, if his own word may be taken for it, was not only in Holland lately, where he had a conference with the Abbe Sieyes, but afterwards at Paris, where he made himſelf known to the committee of public ſafety, telling them he knew the penalty he incurred by law, but relied upon their honour, as he had many things to communicate for the intereſt of France. The committee refuſed to hear his communications, and ordered him to quit the territory of the republic without delay.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 31.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

About ten o'clock yeſterday a man deſcended a well at the ſugar-houſe in Pine ſtreet, for the purpoſe of taking up a piece of meat which had fallen, and was immediately deprived of the power of helping himſelf; upon which another man deſcended to aſſiſt him, who was alſo thus taken, and there periſhed together. The ſubjects of this melancholy catastrophe are Philip Myer and Matthew Nipoli. Whether it was the corrupt ſtate of the air in the well, or the difference between the heat of their bodies and that air, which produced this unhappy effect, remained a queſtion, until about twelve o'clock, when a man deſcended gradually to aſcertain the fact, and found a ſenſible change; another then tried in like manner, in order to raiſe the dead bodies, but alſo returned, the air being ſo denſe that a candle extinguiſhed four feet from the ſurface: The well was then fumigated, and two men deſcended and raiſed the dead bodies in ſafety. This is one of the many inſtances of the kind which has happened in this and foreign countries.

Sept. 2. Yeſterday the brig Eliza, capt. Wilſon arrived at this port, in 49 days from London.

We have been favoured with papers and letters by this veſſel to July 4; which is not ſo late as we had received, and conſequently, they contain few important articles not before communicated. In theſe papers we however recogniſe the circumſtances compriſed in the following abſtract, which we do not recollect to have ſeen:

That the Pruſſian troops, from Weſtphalia, were on their march to Poland; that different bodies of troops from South Pruſſia were on the road to Warſaw; that the Ruſſians are encamped in the environs of Warſaw, particularly in force at Wolanow, having entirely evacuated Warſaw; that their grand encampment is on the ground which the patriotic Koſciuſko occupied. That the Imperial miniſter at Vienna has formally con-

tradicted the report of the Imperial court having negotiated at Paris, by count Corletti, agreeing to cede the left bank of the Rhine to France in exchange for Batavia

The proſpect of peace would ſeem ſtill at a diſtance —the divided ſtate of the empire procraſtinates.

Nothing appears on the ſubject of any loſs at ſea by the Engliſh; we therefore preſume, that the account from the Daniſh captain at Bourdeaux was at leaſt premature.

The Britiſh miniſter has finally got rid of many expenſive royal French emigrants, by landing them in France to be murdered by their countrymen. Their force and probable ſucceſs in marching to Paris is ſtrongly puffed up in the London papers. If their progreſs ſhould be as rapid as the two royal dukes were, Quixots might tremble for the national convention and their new conſtitution, but, as we ſee no apprehenſion from them in France, it is to be preſumed that they will ſoon change their poſitions, *a la Duke de Yorke.*

They write from Suſſex, (England) June 29, by the Eliza, that "We begin to be ſeriouſly alarmed on account of the dearneſs of proviſions. The lower claſs of people are very diſcontented. Harveſt is yet at a diſtance, &c."

The following letter was ſent by the French priſoners of war, at Liverpool, to the conſul of the United States reſident there, accompanied by an ingenious and elegant model of a man of war carrying 120 guns, under the united colours of the French, Dutch and American republics.

"*Mr. James Maury, conſul of the United States of America.*

"SIR,

"Choſen by my countrymen, the French priſoners of war, to expreſs to you our thanks and alſo particularly to the American captains, whoſe liberality to us deſerves our gratitude, I deſire you will be the interpreter of our feelings to them. Remembering that we ſhared dangers with the citizens of America, and gloried in fighting for the eſtabliſhment of their liberty, we could not ſuppoſe that they would be indifferent to the unhappy victims of war, whoſe ſole aim is to eſtabliſh the liberty of France. Though unhappily ſituated, we are true to our country, and ſhall yet enjoy a day of liberty.—When that day arrives, and we are at our homes, we will relate what thanks we owe to free Americans. Then ſhall we expreſs to them every day our gratitude, and uſe as brethren thoſe who relieved us when unhappy. We hope you will receive the man of war which accompanies this, as a pledge of our gratitude.—We hope you will enjoy for a long time that happineſs which your virtues and kindneſs deſerve. We ſhall in our misfortunes never be ungrateful; but always be with brotherly affection.

"For the French priſoners of war,

"G. HASPARD."

Priſon of Liverpool, 29th Prairial, 3d year of the republic, one and indiviſible.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a merchant in this city, dated July 9, 1795.

"A peace between the Portugueſe and Algerines, has been juſt concluded through the mediations of Great-Britain and Spain, ſo that if the Americans ſhould not do the ſame, it will be very dangerous for them to venture this way."

Extract of another letter from a merchant in Cadiz, to his correſpondent in this city, dated July 10.

"This day an expreſs arrived here with an account of the Portugueſe having made peace with the Algerines; therefore if Americans ſhould not be able to do the ſame, it will be dangerous for any of them to venture this way, until ſome compromiſe takes place —The Moors, who had detained two Swedes, have liberated them, and have given them five months to bring on their yearly preſents, which by the lateſt accounts from Stockholm were already embarked, ſo that there is no veſſel now ſo ſecure as a Swede."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joſeph M. Yznardi, conſul at Cadiz, dated Cadiz, July 1, received by the ſhip Diſpatch, Done, on Sunday, to Mr. John Halſey, merchant, of this city.

"Mr. Simſon, conſul of the United States at Gibraltar, has been commiſſioned to renew the treaty with the emperor of Morocco. He writes to our conſul Joſeph M. Yznardi, from Tangiers, under date of June 22, that he had been received, and ſince treated as coming from the United States, with all the reſpect and diſtinction ſhewn to the ambaſſadors of the moſt-favoured nation; from which we truſt we may augur a favourable iſſue to the miſſion he is gone upon. Mr. S. further adds, that the flag of the United States runs no riſk from Mooriſh cruiſers. When this will be generally known with you, we expect more frequent arrivals from the United States, which have been very ſcarce indeed for ſome time paſt.

"We ſhall certainly have a peace with France very ſhortly. The people in this country are heartily ſick of the war. Government notes created for the ſupport of it loſe ſixteen per cent. A capital forgery has juſt been diſcovered to the amount of about 70,000 dollars, and God knows to what amount may be appearing, for greater part of the ſales payment is made in theſe notes."

On Sunday arrived here the brig Hawkins, captain Davis, from Killibeg, in the north of Ireland, bound for Philadelphia. She had been out ten weeks —was victualled only for five—and brought men, women and children paſſengers, to the number of 260. Towards the latter end of the voyage they were reduced to an allowance of half a pint of water per day; ſeveral children died of thirſt; and ſo extreme was their diſtreſs, as to excite the compaſſion even of a *Bermudas privateer*, whom they providentially fell in with, and who ſupplied them with a few caſks of water.

LEXINGTON, *(Ken.) Auguſt 11.*

INDIAN TREATY.

Accounts from general Wayne's head quarters, at Greenville, as late as the 29th of July, inform, that the treaty was nearly completed; to receive the ſignatures of the chiefs to the articles, was all that was undone at that time. The boundary line is deſcribed as follows, viz. beginning at the mouth of Cayaga river, and running by the ſame to the fork, thence to a croſſing place on the Muſkingum, two miles northward of where Fort Lawrence formerly ſtood; thence through the dividing country between the heads of Glaize and St. Mary's rivers, and that of the Miami of the Ohio, to a place known by the name of Larmier's ſtore, which is near the Miami, and is the ſoutherly end of the carrying place between it and the St. Mary's river; thence by a line directly to Fort Recovery, which ſtands on the ground where St. Clair was defeated; thence by a direct line to the Ohio, immediately oppoſite the mouth of Kentucky river. There are a variety of reſervations made for ports and trading places, as well as that of 150,000 acres oppoſite the rapids of Ohio, the French villages at and near Vincents, and including a conſiderable quantity of land round Detroit.

All the tribes have been fully repreſented at this treaty, who were objects of it. Thoſe Shawaneſe and Lower Wyandots whom the Britiſh agents had purpoſely kept from coming forward earlier, would arrive at head quarters on the evening of the day our informant left that place. The Indians receive 20,000 dollars in goods at preſent, and 8000 dollars annually.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 3.*

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable houſe in New-York, dated September 2.

"We have the pleaſure to aſſure you, that the epidemic which has given us ſo much alarm here has happily ſubſided ſo much, that we know only two or three new caſes in ſeveral days, and that confidence is again in a great degree reſtored."

Extract of a letter dated Swanſborough, N. C. 15th Auguſt, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I now agreeable to promiſe reſume my pen, in order to give you a further detail of the diſtreſs occaſioned by the late gale, which happened on the firſt and ſecond inſtant. The tide roſe on Sunday upwards of fourteen feet, and the wind blew with ſuch aſtoniſhing fury, that it carried away our warehouſe with all our ſalt, &c. our ſmoke houſe with all our bacon, fat, &c. blew off the top of our ſtore, carried away part of Charon's piazza, undermined and carried away Guion's two houſes, wherein Ferrand and Wade reſided, alſo run Wade's new ſchooner aſhore completely rigged and half loaded, her maſts are now hanging over the blackſmith's ſhop—About ten o'clock on Sunday poor old Mr. Swift loſt both his houſes and was near being killed in making his eſcape. At ſame time, the tide forced all the timber with the utmoſt fury againſt Ferrand's new veſſel on the ſtocks, all ready for planking, beat down the ſhores, and forced her all to pieces in a few ſeconds—Our keel was nicely fixed on the blocks, but there is not now the leaſt veſtige remaining of where the keel was placed—I could enumerate a number of ſimilar diſtreſſes, but you will no doubt ſoon be appriſed of the loſs occaſioned by the late gale to Newbern, Wilmington, Ocracock, Waſhington, &c. and I make no doubt Charleſton, S. C. has ſuffered ſeverely—The keel of our veſſel is laſe along ſide of our houſe, alſo the tranſum, ſtern, knee, and we are digging up the frame out of the ſand as faſt as we can find it.

"At the time of the gale Lillibridge had the whole of his ſhore ſwept clean, the old veſſel carried off the ſtocks, his cedar, naval ſtore houſes, with all his naval ſtores carried away, his flat broke to pieces, and ſome of his large live oaks torn up by the roots—Dudley's houſe in front no longer commands any ſtreet, his piazza was undermined and near being carried away—It is really ſhocking to obſerve the deſtruction occaſioned by this hurricane—I have juſt received news from Beaufort—Nathan Fuller had a brigantine on the ſtocks, and was carried off and broke to pieces in the ſame manner as Ferrand's. A number of their houſes blown down, veſſels carried up into the woods and corn fields. A new ſhip that was on the ſtocks at Harker's Iſland, on the ſtraits near Beaufort, planked up to the bends, and building for ſome perſon in Baltimore, was carried off and daſhed all to pieces—Whilſt writing, I have juſt received news by a man from Wilmington, that they had no ſigns of any gale there."

CHARLESTON, *Auguſt 22.*

Captain Campbell of the ſchooner Patuxent, from Gonaives who arrived on Friday laſt, has given us the following particulars.

Early in July laſt a large Bermudian built ſloop, mounting 14 guns, in the ſervice of the French republic, called the General Valette, off the ſouth ſide of Cuba, attacked a ſhip belonging to the Spaniſh navy, mounting 22 guns; after fighting deſperately for ſome time, the French captain laid along ſide of the ſhip, in order to board her; the Spaniards reſiſted obſtinately for ſome time, until their captain, finding, as was ſuppoſed, that he ſhould otherwiſe be taken, ordered his magazine to be fired, which was accordingly done, and the ſhip blown up; the ſloop's bow-ſprit was between the fore and the main-maſt of the ſhip, and was blown off. The Spaniſh crew periſhed, except twelve, who were brought into Gonaives by the ſloop.

The inland towns in Hiſpaniola have lately been taken by the French; one of them, called Marabelly, under the Engliſh government, but garriſoned by French ariſtocrats, capitulated; the other, the name of which capt. Campbell does not recollect, belonging to the Spaniards, was carried by ſtorm, and 60 men made priſoners.

It was generally believed at the Gonaives, that St. Mark's would ſhortly be evacuated by the Engliſh; the fever that had prevailed for ſome time in the Weſt-Indies, had carried off a great number of the inhabitants, and of the garriſon; it was called the grave of St. Domingo.

ANNAPOLIS, *September 10.*

The governor of Pennſylvania has iſſued his proclamation prohibiting the intercourſe, by land or water, between the city of New-York, and the town of Norfolk, in Virginia, and the city of Philadelphia for the ſpace of one month, or until the proclamation is revoked, under the penalty of three hundred dollars; on account of a contagious and infectious diſeaſe which exiſts in thoſe places.

"Laſt Sunday morning departed this life, Mr. PATRICK M'GRATH, profeſſor of humanity in St. John's College, a gentleman whoſe ſuperior abilities as a teacher in the important office he held, juſtly merited and acquired the univerſal approbation and eſteem of the governors and viſitors—and whoſe amiable diſpoſition—whoſe friendly and benevolent heart renders his death moſt ſincerely lamented by a numerous acquaintance."

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES, Auguſt 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *funded debt, or ſtock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum*:

1ſt. That purſuant to an act of congreſs, paſſed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimburſed and redeemed, on the firſt day of January enſuing, the rate or proportion of *two per centum* of the *principal of the debt or ſtock*, expreſſed in the certificates iſſued to the ſaid creditors reſpectively.

2d. The ſaid reimburſements will be made at the treaſury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the ſaid ſtock may ſtand credited at the cloſe of the preſent year.

3d. The ſaid reimburſements will be made to the ſaid creditors in perſon, or to their attornies duly conſtituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced muſt contain an authority to receive the ſaid *reimburſement of principal*, otherwiſe no more than the uſual dividend of *intereſt* will be paid; and although the two per centum of *principal* to be redeemed, ſhould not be demanded, yet the intereſt thereon will ceaſe from the ſaid firſt day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in conſequence of the ſaid reimburſement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal ſhall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be iſſued during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, in conſequence of any tranſfers of the ſaid ſix per cent. ſtock, ſhall notwithſtanding the reimburſement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expreſſed for the reſpective ſums of the original capital ſtock. All perſons who may negotiate the *funded ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, bearing a preſent intereſt*, are therefore cautioned to obſerve, that during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the ſaid debt or ſtock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the ſums expreſſed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, purſuant to directions of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treaſurer of the United States.

1

AGREEABLY to the conſtitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpoſe of chooſing four delegates to repreſent Anne Arundel county in the next general aſſembly.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

September 9, 1795. 1

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 13, 1795.

John Sewell, *againſt* *Peter Bond,*

THE complainant applies to this court for a decree to record an indenture, executed to him on the ſecond day of July, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three, by the defendant, Peter Bond, for conveying unto him the ſaid John Sewell, and his heirs, the tracts of land in Baltimore county called BOND'S FOREST, and part of MORGAN'S LOT, in conſideration of two thouſand pounds current money; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid defendant hath removed out of the ſtate, it is thereupon ORDERED, That the ſaid John Sewell procure a copy of this ſtatement to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the end of September next, to the intent, that the ſaid defendant, or any other perſon who may conceive himſelf intereſted, may have notice of the application aforeſaid, and may be warned to appear here on the firſt Tueſday of November next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

1

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commiſſion, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called The RESURVEY ON WET-WORK, as my particular part thereof, lying in the aforeſaid county, and alſo the whole of that tract of land called NOTLEY'S LEAVING, as well as my particular part thereof, this land is alſo in Frederick county, agreeable to the act of aſſembly, and the ſupplements to ſaid act, for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN DARNALL.

September 5, 1795. 10 9/4 3

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, if not previouſly ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchaſe. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles diſtant from the bay, and about the ſame diſtance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouſes. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a conſiderable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully ſupplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling houſe, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overſeer's houſe, quarter, corn houſe, tobacco houſe, and other out houſes.

——ALSO,——

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouſe, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land ſome wood and meadow, a dwelling houſe, kitchen, two tobacco houſes, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will ſhew the ſmall tract to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

5

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt-Office until the firſt day of October next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Gettiſburgh to Hagar's-town and Williamſport, in Maryland, to Martinſburg, in Virginia.

Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town on Tueſday noon, and at Martinſburg by 7 P. M. *Returning* Leave Martinſburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In MARYLAND.

12. From Annapolis by Lower-Marlborough and Calvert court-houſe to St. Leonard's creek.

Leave Annapolis every Tueſday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-houſe by 7 P. M. and at St Leonard's creek on Wedneſday by 10 A. M. *Returning*. Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M. arrive at Calvert court-houſe by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladenſburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

Leave Bladenſburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. *Returning*. Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 4 P. M. and at Bladenſburg on Tueſday by 9 A. M.

Note 1. The Poſtmaſter-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2 Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any ſucceeding mail, whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch ſucceeding mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. News-papers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry news-papers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt of November next, and continue until the firſt of October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals ſuch alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

6X JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Poſtmaſter-General.

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

An APPRENTICE
13 Wanted at this Office.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from THOMAS BOND, Eſquire, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on the premiſes, in St. Mary's county, at the houſe of MARY POWERS, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-five,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, being part of a tract of land called LONG LOOK FOR COME AT LAST, contains about 300 acres, the land is well timbered, and has ſome valuable ſwamp land on it, and is in good tenantable repair.

——ALSO,——

The dower in a TRACT of LAND called TRUMANA and DEVONSHIRE, to be SOLD on the ſame day and place, which rents for 400lb. tobacco per year. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

3X JESSE LOCK.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court, will be SOLD, on the ſixteenth of September next, if fair, or the firſt fair day, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling houſe of Mr. TYLER BALDWIN, deceaſed,

A QUANTITY of STOCK, conſiſting of work HORSES, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, alſo, ſome Houſehold Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, and a quantity of Tobacco, in bulk, and the Wearing Apparel of the deceaſed, with a ſmall quantity of Corn, and the like of Bacon, with ſundry other articles. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The terms of ſale to be for CASH.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, AND SAMUEL BALDWIN, } Executors of *Tyler Baldwin*, deceaſed.

Auguſt 25, 1795. 3X

THE ſubſcriber having rented STRAWBERRY HILL, near this city, hereby forewarns all perſons from treſpaſſing on it in any manner whatever.

H. J. STIER.

Annapolis, Auguſt 26, 1795. 3X

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the *Tueſday* after the firſt *Monday* in *November* next, over a fine courſe near this city.

By order,

3 JESSE DEWEES, Secretary Jockey Club.

Annapolis, Auguſt 24, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends making application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next ſeſſion, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

3 HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

Runaways in Cuſtody.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 19th of this inſtant, two negro men, one of them ſays his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Croſs creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway theſe twelve months; the other ſays his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCH CLAGETT, merchant, in George town, Montgomery county. Their maſters are hereby requeſted to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be ſold, according to law, for their priſon fees and other charges, by

3 RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 25, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the month of May laſt, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, ſhe took her only child with her, a handſome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as ſhe has been ſeen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and paſs her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for ſecuring the ſaid woman and child, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 6

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 17, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of *Thomas Duckett*, truſtee for the ſale of certain property, directed to be ſold by the laſt will of WILLIAM HALL, be approved; and that the ſale, by him made, as ſtated in the ſaid report, of ſeveral tracts of land in Prince-George's county, containing 340 acres, at the rate of £.4 per acre, on the 14th day of March laſt, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the firſt Tueſday of October next; provided a copy of this order be inſerted, during the preſent month, in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro boy, who ſays his name is JOE, and that he is free born, but was bound by his mother to JAMES DANT, of the Federal City, he appears to be about 14 or 15 years old, had on when committed a pair of old trouſers, and an old coat. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

X JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 24, 1795.

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 22d inſtant, at the ſubſcriber's, on the Head of South river,

SEVERAL likely country born negroes, likewiſe the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, houſehold furniture and plantation utenſils. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is ſold. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOHN WATKINS,
2 ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of Thomas Rutland, of Thomas.

September 1, 1795.

WE, the ſubſcribers, holding and being ſeized of ſeparate parts of a tract of land, called PARK HALL, lying in Waſhington county, in the State of Maryland, do hereby give public notice, that we intend to apply by petition in writing to Waſhington county court, at December term next, for a commiſſion to fix, mark, and bound the whole tract aforeſaid, called Park Hall, and alſo the ſubſcribers particular parts thereof, according to the act of aſſembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY BOTELER,
POSTHUMOUS CLAGETT,
JOHN CLAPPER, Junr.
JOHN CLAPPER,
2 ADAM KEPLINGER,
CONRAD THOMAS,
JOHN HUFFER,
ANDREW GWIN.

Auguſt 22, 1795.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tueſday the 25th inſtant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NETT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, ſlim made, with thick lips, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high; had on when ſhe went away an oſnabrig ſhift and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow ſpots; it is ſuppoſed that ſhe will change her cloaths and paſs as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where ſhe went from. Whoever takes up the ſaid woman and ſecures her in any gaol, ſo that her maſter gets her again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Auguſt 31, 1795. 2

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, for and on account of the ſecurities of the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, former collector of the taxes in Prince-George's county, did, in the month of December, 1789, by virtue of an order from the commiſſioners of the tax of ſaid county, expoſe to public ſale real property to a conſiderable amount, which was chargeable with, and liable for, the arrearages of taxes due in the years 1780, 1781 and 1782, and which was, in many inſtances, (to prevent injury to the owners) bought in, by a friend employed by the ſecurities, at little more than the amount of the arrearages then due, under an impreſſion and hope, that the proprietors would immediately come forward and diſcharge the reſpective claims, and take back their lands, but hitherto this friendly interpoſition has availed nothing; in moſt inſtances the arrearages remain unpaid, and the ſecurities left to the diſagreeable alternative, of expoſing the real property a ſecond time to ſale, or of inſtituting ſuits for the recovery of the lands; the latter caſe, although they have every aſſurance of ſucceſs if adopted, is attended with ſuch expence and delay, that they have determined upon the former: Whereupon notice is hereby given, that I ſhall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Friday the 12th of September next, (being in Prince-George's county court week) all the REAL PROPERTY heretofore taken in execution by order of the commiſſioners of the tax of ſaid county, and by me advertiſed for ſale in December, 1789, where the arrearages of taxes ſtill remain unpaid.

3X RINALDO JOHNSON.

To be SOLD, at VENDUE, on Saturday the nineteenth of September next, at the court-houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county,

ABOUT SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS of CROP TOBACCO, belonging to the eſtate of the late general SMALLWOOD, by the

ADMINISTRATRIX.

Auguſt 17, 1795. 3X

HAVING ſuffered much loſs by treſpaſſes on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will proſecute all thoſe who commit the like in future.

3 BENJAMIN OGLE.

Auguſt 22, 1795.

APPLICATION will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, by the rector and veſtry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to paſs an act empowering them to ſell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the veſtry,

4 WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Regiſter.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted that they may be ſettled.

4 BENJAMIN HARRISON, Adminiſtrator.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 19

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 19

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 19

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial to ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 19

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

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N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

50

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.